

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Central African Republic

France's Roussin Arrives, Discusses CFA Aid Package

AB1902081594 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television
Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 17 Feb 94

[Excerpts] French Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin arrived in Bangui this morning for the implementation of backup measures concerning the devaluation. Soon after he arrived, Mr. Roussin went to meet the country's authorities, particularly President Ange-Felix Patasse, who granted him a very lengthy audience late this morning. At the end of the audience, the French minister expressed satisfaction with the resumption of school activities and work in the public sector. He also reiterated his country's stand towards Africa by stating that France is not abandoning Africa. He redefined the orientation of French aid, and referred to the 30-billion French franc package allocated to banks in the franc zone. Here is Mr. Roussin responding to questions from the press.

[Begin recording] [Roussin] Whenever France makes commitments it honors them. When Africa makes certain decisions France remains loyal to it. When it is said here and there that France is ditching Africa, France is abandoning its friends, and that a new page has been turned—that is all baseless. You are not abandoning your friends when you give 30 billion francs to help them go through a delicate transition for the relaunching of real growth and development. That is not true. So, indeed, not only have we taken considerable measures—during a difficult period for us—to support this courageous decision from the African countries—and it will be seen within a few months that all of us within the franc zone made a good decision—but even the backup measures have to be negotiated between the various parties.

We have also put strong pressure on international institutions so that everybody, taking into account the efforts made by Africa, in turn, comes to Africa's aid. On 22 February, I will be going to Brussels to see EC chief Jacques Delors and, there too, champion Africa's cause and explain the efforts that have been made, so that Europe can also participate in assisting Africa. You talked about the backup measures [words indistinct] minister with whom we met this morning, well, France will make additional efforts. You know, in addition, we have constituted a special fund to help—in countries where this will be necessary—the most underprivileged people during this transition period following the devaluation decision, until the point arrives where economies start picking up again under the new conditions.

[Unidentified correspondent] You talked about 30 billion francs, how will these funds be distributed among the various countries?

[Roussin] These 30 billion francs represent general aid from France. In effect, it constitutes the cancellation of Africa's debt. Africa owed France 25 billion francs, and

we are canceling that debt. There is 5 billion in project assistance—France wants to keep this rate up in cooperation efforts, efforts made by the government and which are accepted by the National Assembly and the Senate—which is continuing. In addition, we have this special social assistance fund. [passage omitted] Therefore, France does not intend to ditch Africa. France without Africa would not be the same. We are bound, we are united. The success of these current operations will be the success of Africa, it will be that of the Central African Republic, and also that of France. We are closely bound within the franc zone family and nobody can [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] [passage indistinct]

[Roussin] I know that on 15 February an agreement was signed between the appropriate minister and the head of mission. I myself have signed other agreements that [words indistinct] were very considerable and that apparently have been disbursed. The French Cooperation Fund has been given very specific directives. The Cooperation Mission has been given very specific directives. The IMF has committed itself. The World Bank has committed itself—the first disbursements of the World Bank for some countries are already under way—and we have never joined hands as much as now in order to manage a problem of such dimensions. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Congo

President Lissouba Meets With Zaire's Mobutu

AB1902165594 Paris AFP in French 1547 GMT
19 Feb 94

[Text] Brazzaville, 19 Feb (AFP)—Congolese President Pascal Lissouba went to Gbadolite in northeastern Zaire to meet his Zairean counterpart, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, it was learned from well-informed sources in Brazzaville. President Lissouba left the Congolese capital aboard a special plane chartered by Marshal Mobutu, at whose initiative this meeting is taking place, these sources point out.

This meeting, of only a few hours, is expected to be devoted to relations between the two countries, which have recently experienced a "little bit of tension" following maltreatment of some Zairean nationals in the Congolese capital. President Lissouba, whose departure was not officially announced, is expected back in his country later this afternoon.

Buffer Force Deployed in Southern Brazzaville

LD2002131694 Paris Radio France International in
French 0630 GMT 20 Feb 94

[Excerpt] A buffer force is today being deployed in the southern suburbs of Brazzaville in Congo, which have been the scene of bloody ethnic clashes in recent months. All sides agreed to the deployment of the force after the

cease-fire agreement signed on 30 January by deputies from the four regions of the south of the country. The force is being sent to keep the belligerents apart and to contain the various militias in their zones. This force of 400 men is due to be deployed today. It already began to take up its positions on the night of Friday to Saturday [18-19 February]. [passage omitted]

Equatorial Guinea

Government Reportedly Detains Opposition Leaders

AB2202210694 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Text] Eight members of Equatorial Guinea's opposition party, the Popular Union, have been detained for a week now in (Edipgin), not far from the Gabonese border. According to a communique issued by the party this morning in Libreville, the arrests are part of a strategy established by the Government of Equatorial Guinea to close down all the offices of opposition parties which boycotted the recent 21 December legislative elections.

Gabon

Tension Reportedly Increasing in Libreville

AB2202143094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Text] Radio Liberte, organ of the National Lumberjacks Rally [RNB], one of the main opposition parties in Gabon, has been reduced to silence because it was destroyed in the early dawn by security forces. This incident coincides with the tension that has been mounting in Libreville since yesterday. Jean-Claude Franck Medome has the details

[Medome] There is a sudden increase in tension following the unlimited general strike launched by the Gabonese Free Trade Unions Confederation [CGSL]. This strike turned into violent demonstrations characterized by roadblocks and the burning of tires, public vehicles, and buildings, including a police station in the second police district in the capital. People and motorists who tried to go to work were assaulted by demonstrators. Such sporadic incidents were still noted this morning, and, in the opinion of the government, this explosion of wrath is the handiwork of the opposition. The government says opposition leaders, at a rally over the weekend, called on their supporters to adhere to the CGSL's call for a general strike and civil disobedience. This strike call was echoed by Radio Liberte, the RNB radio that was destroyed early this morning by security forces.

It is difficult, for the moment, to estimate the extent of the damage. In the face of the deterioration of the political and social climate, the government has decided

to restore the state of warning, which is marked notably by a curfew from 2200 to 0530 throughout the country.

[Paris AFP in French in a Libreville-dated item at 1236 GMT on 22 February adds the following: "Presidential Guard armored vehicles took up positions in downtown Libreville by midday, where the state of warning has been in force since yesterday. Armored vehicles and truckloads of troops of the Presidential Guard were notably deployed along the boulevard facing the sea where the Presidential Palace is situated."]

PDG Member Killed

AB2302100094 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio
Network in French 0800 GMT 23 Feb 94

[Text] Political violence broke out in Libreville yesterday. Radio-Tele Liberte was destroyed early yesterday morning by the Armed Forces, which stormed the radio station located at Terre-Nouvelle. After Radio-Tele Liberte was destroyed, opposition supporters retaliated by killing (Jean Kamougue-Komo), a member of the Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG].

The government daily L'UNION has reported the death of an unidentified person at Yayi crossroads, who was killed as the security forces were destroying a barricade. Tension has been high in Libreville since 21 February when the Federation of Free Trade Unions called for an indefinite general strike.

Striking Union Leaders Arrested in Port Gentil

AB1802143794 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio
Network in French 1200 GMT 18 Feb 94

[Text] Today is the third and last day of the general warning strike launched by the Gabonese Trade Union Federation [COSYGA] on 16 February. Like yesterday, the COSYGA, its affiliated unions, and sympathizers went on peaceful marches throughout the country today followed by a sit-in in front of the premises of Channel One of the radio and television corporation. It was however reported that at Port Gentil, the march ended with incidents leading to the arrest of COSYGA's three provincial leaders. Albert Efflam confirms this from the economic capital.

[Begin recording] Paul Henri Yelo M'Boungana, COSYGA's provincial secretary for Ogooue-Maritime Province, was arrested today together with three other trade unionists following this morning's peaceful march organized by the COSYGA. The four men were detained in the early afternoon in the jails of the Gendarmerie in central Port Gentil. No official reason was given for these arrests. Questioned on these arrests by Radio (Mountie), the local officers of Port Gentil gendarmerie simply indicated that they were obeying orders and asked us as to enquire from the offices of the state attorney. Another explanation gleaned piecemeal from a source close to the gendarmerie indicated that the arrest of Paul Henri Yelo M'Boungana and his comrades could be the consequence of the incidents that marred this

morning's march, especially the littering of the roadway with household garbage, the stopping of buses transporting some workers, and the deflation of tyres of stationary vehicles.

According to latest reports, the Ogooue-Maritime union leader, Paul Henri Yelo M'bougana and his comrades were picked from the Gendarmerie by the Army and taken away in a military vehicle to an unknown destination. COSYGA's activists and sympathizers went to the governorate to seek an explanation in the late afternoon but Governor (Antoine Abia Gueyangoe) of Ogooue-Maritime Province was in a meeting. [end recording]

Rwanda

Sources Say Transitional Institutions Postponed

AB2202143194 Paris AFP in French 1327 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Text] Kigali, 22 Feb (AFP)—The installation of the transitional Parliament and broad-based government, scheduled for this afternoon, has been postponed indefinitely following last night's assassination of the public works minister, it was learned from many sources here. A spokesman of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda had indicated late this morning that the installation of the transitional institutions was still scheduled despite the assassination of Mr. Gatabazi, who was shot dead close to his house. The installation of these institutions should have taken place in early January, under the terms of the peace accord signed last August after three years of civil war.

Further on Postponement

EA2202205194 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Text] A communique from the Office of the President broadcast in Kigali has just announced the setting up of the transitional institutions this Wednesday, 23 February at 1000. The president of the Republic announces that he was obliged to take the measure since the political parties, he says, have not come to an agreement, and the country is slowly plunging into insecurity.

How will the decision, which must have been motivated by the extent of the demonstrations which followed the assassination of the secretary general of the Social Democratic Party, the late Felicien Gatabazi, be viewed by the parties concerned. To get an answer, we must wait for their reaction, in particular that of the prime minister designate to lead the transition, Faustin Twagiramungu. The head of state declared that he was waiting for a visit from the Rwandan prime minister-designate to discuss the program for the setting up of the institutions tomorrow.

Kigali Described as 'Ghost Town' in Wake of Violence

EA2202191394 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Text] Following the increasing insecurity noted recently [words indistinct] the assassination last night of Minister of Public Works and Energy Felicien Gatabazi, the town of Kigali is practically a ghost town this 22 February, 1994. Markets remained closed, and shops in the commercial area have not opened, public and private offices are almost completely paralyzed.

The increased insecurity began on Sunday [20 February] when unidentified elements barricaded the roads leading to the Nyamirambo regional stadium in order to hinder the holding of an Republican Democratic Movement meeting organized by Faustin Twagiramungu, who is the president of the party. The insecurity was aggravated yesterday afternoon when members of the CDR, Coalition for the Defense of the Republic, practically occupied the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, barring all access to it by road.

The CDR wants to obtain the code of ethics documents that every political party has to sign in order to take part in the transitional institutions. As we shall see later, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation claims not to possess the documents. The security forces have been able to clear the area around the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and have freed about 40 employees who had been detained as hostages.

Sporadic Tribal Clashes Reported

AB2302102094 Paris AFP in English 0952 GMT 23 Feb 94

[Text] Kigali, 23 Feb (AFP)—Tribal clashes broke out sporadically here overnight as preparations went ahead for the swearing-in of parliament and a transitional government containing former rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF). Witnesses said they heard gunfire, and that RPF soldiers, who are predominantly Tutsi, were fighting residents of the majority Hutu tribe in Kigali.

A spokesman for the UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda said however that its troops always accompanied RPF men, and he could not confirm that former rebels were involved in armed incidents. Humanitarian agency sources said there had probably been casualties in what they described as "very localised" clashes, but most of the capital was calm, they added. [passage omitted]

Party Members Announce Butare Demonstrations

EA2202193094 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Text] Following the assassination of Minister Felicien Gatabazi, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party (PSD), the members of the PSD in the Butare zone and the surrounding area, the prefecture which Minister

Gatabazi came from, have decided to organize peaceful demonstrations for three days. That is to say, today and Wednesday they will demonstrate peacefully while Thursday will be the day of the burial. The demonstrations will end each day at 1700.

PSD officials in Butare promised the security council of the prefecture that they would safeguard the security of people and goods. However, this was not the case this morning, when some people had their vehicles taken away by the demonstrators, who used them to block the roads. In Butare town, shops and markets are closed. Some services are not functioning normally.

Hutu Political Leader Assassinated by Demonstrators

AB2202155194 Paris AFP in French 1526 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Text] Kigali, 22 Feb (AFP)—Martin Bucyana, chairman of the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic, which seeks to defend the interest of Hutus, was killed today by an angry crowd following the assassination yesterday of Felicien Gatabazi, Rwandan minister of public works and energy, Rwandan radio announced.

Bucyana was attacked by demonstrators of Gatabazi's party, the opposition Social Democratic Party, at Butare in the south of the country. He died after being admitted to hospital, the radio explained.

Further on Assassination

LD2202173594 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in English 1615 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Text] Latest reports from Butare say that Bucyana Martin, chairman of the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic, CDR for short, was killed in (Mbazi) commune, Butare prefecture. He was on the road in his car and was killed together with the driver. More information on his death will be brought to you in the next bulletin.

Curfew Announced in Dead Minister's Home Region

EA2202205594 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Text] Following the climate of insecurity that prevails in Butare, the prefecture security council has decided on a temporary curfew from 2000 to 0500 throughout the prefecture.

Motives Behind Gatabazi Assassination Viewed

EA2302113094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Text] What effect will the assassination of Felicien Gatabazi have on the setting up of the transitional institutions? It is difficult to say for the time being despite the promises of the president of the Republic but

one thing seems certain. Apart from the assassination of a fierce opposition leader, the killing of the Social Democratic Party secretary general has another objective: To sabotage the setting up of the transitional institutions planned for today. As you know, the ceremony did not take place today. How can one imagine the ceremony taking place in an atmosphere of mourning?

Who has an interest in seeing the setting up of the transitional institutions postponed? Three names come to the mind of the least attentive observer. First, Liberal Party Chairman Justin Mugenzi, for well-known reasons. He would like to impose his deputies on the National Assembly but has met with opposition from people, like the late Gatabazi, who defended democracy. Second, there is the National Republican Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND] which is pulling strings behind Mr. Mugenzi and has an interest in supporting him. Finally, there is the Revolutionary Democratic Council, Coalition for the Defense of the Republic, the MRND's ally, whose pretext for sabotaging the establishment of the transitional institutions is because they were denied a seat in the Transitional National Assembly.

So many parties for one reason or another could have acted to prevent the establishment of the transitional institutions. None of them have ever hidden this desire and they would like to sabotage the setting up of transitional institutions and the disappearance of late Gatabazi could be advantageous in this. May his soul rest in peace.

Zaire

Tshisekedi Government Accuses Sudan of Incursions

AB2102081894 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 20 Feb 94

[Text] Etienne Tshisekedi's government says it is indignant at and preoccupied by the repeated incursions into Haut Zaire Province by Sudanese Government Armed Forces. According to Tshisekedi's government, the incursions are allegedly being carried out with the complicity of Marshal Mobutu's Special Division. This has caused a sudden rise in tension in this region. Here is Christian Obadi Bangi, the deputy minister of external relations in Tshisekedi's government, who comments on the military maneuvers in the region.

[Begin Bangi recording] The legal government deplors this military cooperation between the Zairian Armed Forces and units of the Sudanese Government Army. This cooperation, which typifies this association of evil-doers, must be condemned by the international community. The government notes that soldiers of the Zairian Armed Forces visited the districts of (Nasco), Koya, (Mori Boye), and Yambio in southern Sudan. Escorted by their Sudanese counterparts, the Zairian soldiers

looted livestock—cattle, goats, and sheep—in the zones under the control of southern Sudanese People's Liberation Army.

In turn, the Sudanese soldiers were authorized to penetrate into Zairian territory at Iri, (Botiama), Malembo, Owele, Rumu, (Kargai di Baze) and (Kpori) in the Ituri District. They stole foodstuffs from businessmen in the Haut Zaire Province and kidnapped young girls to Sudan

under the escort of their accomplices from the Zairian Special Presidential Division.

The legal transitional government of the Republic of Zaire vehemently condemns this barbarous behavior and calls on the UN High Commission for Human Rights to form an international commission of inquiry to establish the responsibility of each side in this case. [end recording]

Kenya

Foreign Minister Meets With South African Delegation

EA1902092094 Nairobi KNA in English 1808 GMT
18 Feb 94

[Text] Nairobi, 18 Feb (KNA)—The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Kalonzo Musyoka, has said that South Africa, emerging from decades of apartheid, would be welcomed to the economic blocs of Africa. Mr. Musyoka said this today while holding a conference with the visiting foreign affairs subcouncil of the Transitional Executive Council of South Africa at his office.

A representative of the council, Princess Stella Sigcau, said Kenya had supported the democratization process in her country. She said the world was monitoring the election process in South Africa and there was need for this process to be fair.

The delegation arrived in the country to assess the possibilities of establishing a mission. They will visit other parts of Africa and Middle East for the same purpose.

Earlier, Mr. Musyoka had met and held discussions with the Saudi Arabian ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Ibrahim al-Sallum.

Somalia

Somaliland President Comments on 21 Feb Attack

AB2202220094 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 22 Feb 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A security situation in the self-declared territory Somaliland is becoming a cause of increasing concern to the SNM [Somali National Movement] Government. In spite of an ultimatum to renegade militias to hand in their weapons, many have set up their own checkpoints to extort money from travelers and last night, an armed attack is reported to have taken place on the residence of Somaliland's President Mohamed Egal. On the line to Hargeysa, Raggi Omar asked the president what actually happened.

[Begin recording] [Egal] What happened.... [pauses] I will tell you exactly what happened. You know, this is Ramadan now. People usually stay up late at night, you know, and some young ex-militia who had had a very pleasant night and a lot to drink, much more than was good for them, were driving in this kind of car and, as they were passing the street before the president's house, you know, the residence, one of them fired a shot at the gate. The bullet went through the gate and grazed, just grazed, one of the guards who were standing next to the

gate, and then they were chased and four of them were arrested and one of them was arrested next morning.

[Omar] So what you are saying is that an attack took place, but it is not as serious as might seem to be the case.

[Egal] They were just five young boys, you know, who had had too much to drink, and as they were passing.... They really did not come here to attack us. They were just passing along the road. One of them, as they were passing the gates of the Presidency, fired the shot.

[Omar] But some people might interpret it as being very, very serious because, as you say, the five men were ex-militias. You have been launching a campaign to demobilize and decamp the militias which are still out on the streets of Hargeysa and other towns in Somaliland, and some of them have been very unhappy about these efforts by you. Could there not be serious sort of, you know, political undertones to the attack?

[Egal] No, I am afraid that is exactly what it is not. You know, there were these young chaps who did not come here to attack. There was no concerted and planned attack on the Presidency. It was just these young boys passing along the street and as they were passing one of them fired that shot and then they ran away. Of course, we are in the middle of this demobilization and disarmament, but it is not being done against the will of anybody. We are doing it through persuasion, through dialogue, through peaceful means. There are people who describe themselves as opposition here. I do not know what they are opposing. We are now trying to knit together a very, very delicate fabric of a nation which has been completely destroyed.

[Omar] So you will continue to demobilize these soldiers from mounting these custom posts and taking money off people at checkpoints and you will be sleeping very comfortably at the Presidency this evening without worry?

[Egal] Yes, I had been sleeping last night and all the nights before that and I am going to sleep very comfortably tonight, too. People might call me a bloody bastard but they will not shoot at me. [end recording]

Tanzania

Government Denies Deaths of Soldiers in Liberia

EA1902213094 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
External Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Feb 94

[Text] The Tanzania Government has refuted press reports that 61 soldiers out of its contingent of about 800 soldiers who are in Liberia for a peace-keeping force mission have died. The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, the Honorable Joseph Rwigasira, who was in Liberia for a three-day visit, told journalists in Dar es Salaam that the reports which were carried in some private local media were baseless. He said contrary to the reports, he found all the soldiers

healthy and in high spirits, apart from only one soldier who is hospitalized following a leg injury in a football match. He said Tanzania's move of sending its soldiers to Liberia was a move of implementing the Cotonou Accord brokered by Economic Community of West Africa States, ECOWAS, OAU and the United Nations that called for, among other things, an expanded peace-keeping force to include peacekeepers from Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

Uganda

President Museveni Meets With Tribal Leaders

EA1902115694 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1900 GMT 18 Feb 94

[Excerpt] Karamojong elders and Kraal leaders have assured President Museveni of their readiness to make peace with their neighbors. At a meeting held in Kapabyong and chaired by President Museveni, the Karamojong, through their representative, Mr. Philip Ichumal, who is also the Resistance Council [RC] Three chairman for Namalu, expressed their gratitude to the pacification committee which is sensitizing them on how to live peacefully and harmoniously with their neighbors. Mr. Ichumal assured the president that the Karamojong will ensure that all guns are handed over to the vigilante force in Moroto within two weeks. He said that they will also go and tell their fellow Karamojong, in other areas never to come with guns to the neighboring districts. Mr. Ichumal also appealed to the government to facilitate the pacification committee with transport so that it can coordinate interaction easily between the Karamojong and their Teso neighbors at all levels of the community so that there is permanent peace in the region. He said that constant contact is necessary to help iron out hostilities. He also expressed confidence that education is necessary to help Karamojong to change their behavior. He asked the government and the Teso

people to forgive the Karamojong for the wrongs committed to the neighboring communities.

President Museveni, in his remarks, stressed the need to have the program supported by Karamojong as well as all other people in their neighboring districts to help the government alleviate the suffering of the people in the region. The president also urged Ugandans to support the formation of the vigilance group in Karamoja because they are already doing a good job in the phasing out of illegal guns in Karamoja. He therefore urged all Karamojong with illegal guns to join the vigilance force, which is like LDUs [local defense units] in other areas, adding that government will consider some incentives for the vigilantes. Mr. Museveni also said that he is ready to visit Karamojong Kraal leaders who, he said, need to be educated on how to keep cows cost-effectively and get earnings from their herds.

President Museveni addressed a public rally at Kapabyong County headquarters, where he commended the people of Teso for rejecting insurgency. He said that this will help government to tackle the problem of illegal guns still in Karamojong hands. He said that the government will ensure that the Karamojong become law-abiding citizens. [passage omitted]

Winnie Mandela Cuts Short Kampala Visit

EA1802174194 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1000 GMT 18 Feb 94

[Text] Due to unexpected circumstances, the president of the women's wing of the ANC, Mrs. Winnie Mandela, has had to leave for home this morning. As a result of this, all functions she was supposed to participate in have been canceled. They include the planned freedom march through Kampala tomorrow and a dinner at Hotel Diplomat. A member of the organizing committee, Professor (Tasis Kabwejere), has apologized to all the invited guests and the public. He also thanked all the people who made the preparations for those functions.

Negotiators Agree To Exclusive Powers for Provinces

MB2202065294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Text] In a final bid to draw the Freedom Alliance into the election, the Negotiating Council has accepted another concession to the alliance. It relates to the powers of regions. Late last night the Negotiating Council agreed to the principle of the provinces exercising a form of exclusive powers, which has been a major alliance demand. It was decided that a law passed by a provincial legislature should prevail over national legislation. A national government will only be allowed to set minimum standards, with reference to the word concurrent having been dropped. The two proponents of the concession said there was now no reason for the Freedom Alliance to stay out of the election.

[Begin recording] [Government negotiator Roelf Meyer] We can truly state now that the Negotiating Council, through the proposals that were put to it for consideration today, and if accepted all together, now addresses all the concerns that were raised in the process of further negotiations with the Freedom Alliance.

[African National Congress negotiator Cyril Ramaphosa] We believe, sir, that with this agreement the Freedom Alliance parties have no further reason, whatsoever, in staying outside the process in refusing to participate in the elections, and we would call upon all of them to consider these proposals and accept them as such—as the meeting of the Negotiating Council today virtually closes the chapter of negotiations in the formal sense, for amendments to the constitution, and that we should now proceed with these amendments to parliament and prepare the country for elections. [end recording]

Meyer on Negotiation Process With Freedom Alliance

MB2202204694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1954 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Statement issued by Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer in Johannesburg on 22 February]

[Text] The constitutional negotiations were completed and the constitution passed by Parliament in December 1993. Since then, further attempts have been made to ensure the participation of the Freedom Alliance (FA) parties in the transitional process and the April elections. This was done in order to seek a settlement on outstanding constitutional differences and to achieve amendments to the constitution while there was still time to do so before the elections.

This was done through trilateral talks involving the government, the Freedom Alliance and the African National Congress (ANC) from the beginning of January to early February. No final result could be achieved during this time on account of:

1. The uncompromising stances which some of the parties adopted on various issues.
2. The fact that the FA parties excluded themselves from the multiparty negotiating process during the second half of last year when the constitution was actually drafted. Thus they were not aware of, and eventually lacked understanding of, the compromises reached during these negotiations, as reflected in the text of the constitution.
3. The absence of a single negotiating position on the part of the FA. At no stage during negotiations were they able to present a uniform position or arrive at a final decision whenever a possible breakthrough was imminent.
4. At no stage did the FA have sanctioning from their respective principals, and they had to refer back to their principals constantly, leading to delays, interruptions, inconclusive meetings, and the frequent changing of agendas.
5. The government had to deal with the different points of departure of individual negotiators in the FA. There were the solution-orientated, and those who were obviously not prepared to seek solutions.

A final attempt to reach trilateral agreements was made on 3 February 1994, when government presented their package of proposed amendments that could have led to an agreement ensuring participation by the FA. The FA initially reacted positively to these proposals, but were not prepared to bind themselves finally to any solution on that basis.

Since the trilateral talks had failed to bring about a settlement, the government had to take a different route. That was to go forward and amend the constitution in Parliament with the co-operation of the negotiating council. The ANC was approached and agreed to such a process. The negotiating council was subsequently convened on 21 February 1994 to consider and approve the package of proposals.

The package of proposals consisted of the following:

1. The amendment of Section 126 of the constitution which deals with the powers and functions of provinces. The reference to concurrency has been deleted in order to make it absolutely certain that the laws passed by the provincial legislatures will prevail over laws passed by the national parliament on matters listed in schedule 6 to the constitution, except for overrides already provided for and previously accepted by the FA.
2. The amendment of sections 155-159 of the constitution to strengthen the taxing competence of provinces. This was previously agreed to by the FA.
3. The amendment of section 160 of the constitution to enable provincial legislatures to include specific provisions in their own constitutions regarding their own legislative and executive structures. This will, for

example, enable the province of kwaZulu/Natal to make special arrangements for the position of the Zulu monarchy.

4. The amendment of constitutional principle XVIII to provide that the powers and functions of provinces, as set out, will not be diminished in the final constitution. This effectively means entrenchment of this most critical provincial provision, according to the FA. No constitutional principle can be changed after the election, even by a 100 percent majority in Parliament.

5. Changing the name of the Province of Natal to kwaZulu/Natal.

6. Adding an additional constitutional principle on the subject of self-determination, including the possibility that it can be exercised in a territorial entity, if constitutionally agreed. Provision is also made by amending chapter 11 to create a mechanism for conducting further negotiations on the subject of a volkstaat [homeland] for those who really want it.

7. Amendments to the Electoral Act to provide for two ballot papers, one for the national assembly and one for the provincial legislatures and for the extension to 4 March 1994 of the date for parties to register for the elections.

All these amendments have now been approved by the negotiating council and will be put before Parliament for deliberation next week. This is a complete package that in fact addresses all the concerns that were raised by the FA. There is now nothing to keep them from participating in the elections. For the sake of our country's future we can only hope that reason will now prevail.

[Signed] R P Meyer, minister of constitutional development and of communication

[Dated] 22 February 1994

Says 85 Percent Support New Constitution

MB2102062094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 20 Feb 94

[Text] The government's chief negotiator, Mr. Roelf Meyer, says the new constitution has the support of 85 percent of the electorate, and the democratic process cannot be held up. Speaking after a tour of Soweto and Noordgezicht, Mr. Meyer said the government would have to take care in protecting the electoral process, so that every party and every voter could participate freely.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Conrad Burke] A little battle of the bands greeted Mr. Meyer when he opened the National Party's [NP] Dube office, but the ANC [African National Congress] supporters' protest was drowned out by the NP's drums. Mr. Meyer said it was the first time in history that a NP cabinet minister had campaigned in Soweto.

[Meyer] The fact that we are here is proof of free political participation by all, especially also by us as the NP in Soweto.

[Burke] Then the NP flag went through the streets of Soweto. At the Mafolo community center Mr. Meyer underwent the ritual of traditional healers. It was described as an act of reconciliation, to introduce the NP to the ancestors. It was a small gathering, but there was some voluble support.

[Unidentified NP supporter] I'm going forward with the NP. I'm dying for the NP. I am not scared. I'm a mother of 59 years, but I'm still Johnny Walker. I'm still strong.

[Burke] A short snack at a roadside mealie [corn] store, and the entourage visited the colored community of Noordgezicht. The people here took to the Meyer charisma. One of the highlights of the tour was the signing up of the NP's oldest supporter, Mr. Nikolaas Amsterdam, on his 107th birthday. Addressing newsmen here, Mr. Meyer touched on the constitutional road ahead.

[Meyer] We have every reason, first of all, to go ahead in ensuring that we proceed with the democratic process on the basis of a valid constitution, and secondly, to enable all parties and every individual in the country to participate in the elections. I believe we have all the right to do so. [end recording]

Meyer, Ramaphosa View Latest Constitution Amendments

MB2102125094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1215 GMT 21 Feb 94

[By Patrick Bulger]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 21 SAPA—The multiparty negotiating council convened at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park after a three-month interval on Monday without the Freedom Alliance parties to pass amendments to the interim constitution. The amendments to both the interim constitution and to the Electoral Act provide for greater taxation powers for provinces and guarantees that powers granted now will not be taken away once a constituent assembly sits after the April elections.

They also provide for the establishment of a "volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland] council" to propagate a volkstaat within the constituent assembly. The Electoral Act amendments provide for a double ballot and the extension of registration for the April elections until March 7. The amendments are due to be passed by Parliament next week.

Several delegates questioned whether the council was going far enough in meeting the alliance's demands for exclusive powers. Others criticized the amendment on a volkstaat.

Ciskei's Mickey Webb said the amendments could be "too little, too late".

Answering his criticism, African National Congress Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa said he doubted it was too late. He said Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi had said that even if his demands were met he would not participate in the election because it was too late to start campaigning.

He said the alliance's negotiating tactics made him doubt whether they had ever been serious about taking part in an election in the first place.

Mr Ramaphosa said that while Section 126 of the constitution was not being amended to create exclusive powers for provinces, other provisions meant their powers were exclusive even if the term was not used. He claimed the alliance had constantly changed the goalposts in trilateral negotiations on the issue of exclusive powers.

He said that even as late as midnight on Monday, the ANC had been asked by the alliance to amend Section 126 in a new and different way. He said the alliance was being offered a provision that powers granted would not be taken away. "These powers all amount to exclusive powers because the provincial governments will take the initiative in passing legislation on these issues," he said. An amendment to Section 126 would have been superfluous.

"We do have exclusive powers for provinces. The word exclusive is not used, but when it is looked at closely they are exclusive."

Minister of Constitutional Development Roelf Meyer said no reformulation of Section 126 was acceptable to all three parties involved in the trilateral negotiations. He said he had asked the alliance for specific proposals on Section 126 but had received none. Mr Meyer said that while negotiations with the alliance could continue, Monday was the last chance for amendments to the constitution.

Answering criticism on the provision of a mechanism for the attainment of a volkstaat, Mr Meyer said a volkstaat could not be in conflict with provisions of the constitution guaranteeing fundamental human rights.

ANC Advertisement on Latest Negotiation Proposals

MB2002171094 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Feb 94 p 12

[Paid advertisement by African National Congress]

[Text] Should Anyone Walk Away From The Elections? You Be The Judge. Our proposals to address the fears of those who feel their needs have not been met:

- Voters to cast two votes (one for national representatives; one for provincial representatives);
- Provinces to largely control their own finances;
- Provinces to determine their own legislative and executive structures;

- A constitutional principle on self-determination providing for consideration of a volkstaat [homeland];
- Elected provincial representatives to decide on the name of their province;
- Provincial powers not to be undermined when the Constituent Assembly drafts the new constitution.

The ANC [African National Congress] is firmly committed to peace and democracy. Since the beginning of negotiations, we have always listened to other points of view. Our aim remains an inclusive settlement that has the support of all parties.

We believe that our latest proposals remove all reasons for anyone to stay out of the elections. Of course, we recognise the right of any party or individual not to take part. But no one has the right to disrupt the elections.

The elections will be held on April 27. And South Africa must remain a united nation. We have made concrete proposals. We have negotiated in good faith. A negotiated settlement is the only option for South Africa. The door is still open.

A better life for all. Working together for jobs, peace and freedom.

Advertisement States IFP Stance on Elections

MB2002160294 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Feb 94 p 15

[Paid advertisement by Inkatha Freedom Party]

[Text] Re: The Inkatha Freedom Party's Stance on the Election

We owe it to you to explain exactly where we stand in this moment of crisis. Propagandists have sought to portray our party as intransigent, unreasonable and constantly shifting the goalposts. Sadly, those making such claims are strangers to the truth and are gambling with our country's future. The facts are as follows:

The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] has always negotiated on the basis of written documentation—from Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] on. Unfortunately, our eminently reasonable submissions were totally ignored at the Kempton Park talks. We walked out in protest on 2 July 1993.

We then engaged in bilateral and trilateral negotiations with the Government and ANC [African National Congress] and have continued to do so. Our final proposals were contained in a document of 19 December 1993, known as the "yellow paper" which incorporated our proposed constitutional amendments placed on the Order Paper of Parliament. Far from shifting the goalposts, we have in fact constantly reduced our demands.

No proposal over and above those contained in the yellow paper have been advanced. Our negotiators have shown flexibility, departing from principles and positions in the yellow paper. This is particularly the case

with regard to the powers of provinces, their fiscal autonomy, the role of the Senate, provisions of rationalisation, the deadlock-breaking mechanisms, matters relating to provincial civil services and police, the functions of local government and more besides.

The National Party could not sell these reasonable proposals to its partners in the ANC/SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance, with whom it had struck a deal. Indeed, negotiations broke down on a clear and cynical ultimatum tabled by SACP chairman, Mr Joe Slovo. He said the IFP and the Freedom Alliance had to accept two conditions, or further negotiations would be futile.

These were:

- that provinces could have no exclusive powers; and
- that a Constituent Assembly would have absolute power to determine the powers, functions and boundaries of provinces.

The latest "offer" by the ANC and NP [National Party] government changes little, since both organisations again refuse to deal with the core objections we have to the interim constitution.

My fellow South Africans, my party cannot, in conscience, accept this state of affairs.

Constitutions are not drafted to last for a few months or years. The constitution of the greatest democracy on earth, the United States of America, has endured for over 200 years. Constitutions are not there to look to the interests of parties in power—they are there to protect individuals and minorities against the abuse of power.

The National Party government and the SACP/ANC alliance have placed self-interest above the country's interest in negotiating deals to suit themselves. That is not the way to secure our country's constitutional future.

What we want as a precondition to securing the well-being of all our people is very simple. We want federalism and we will continue to fight for it. We promise that once this is achieved, we will work day and night for a free and fair election to secure true democracy for every individual in this great country of ours.

That is the task my party and I have set ourselves. We will not rest until the job is done. [Signed] Mangosuthu Buthelezi

President

Inkatha Freedom Party

President: The Hon. Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi

National Chairman: Dr. F. T. Mdlalose

Buthelezi: Government, ANC Concessions 'Nonsense'

MB2202171594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Text] The search for a constitutional settlement is still bogged down after the negotiating council—after further concessions—still could not succeed in involving the Freedom Alliance in the coming election.

The negotiating council in its session at Kempton Park approved a package of concessions by the government and the ANC [African National Congress] and also conceded, among others things, to the extension of the nine provinces' powers. Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi insisted that the concessions did not satisfy the alliance's objections. Gary Alfonso reports:

The negotiating council in Kempton Park approved amendments to the interim constitution which, according to the government and the ANC, met the demands of the Freedom Alliance. In a special concession the word "concurrent" was removed from the constitution, which means that the central government may not interfere with provincial powers, except when it was in national interest. That, Dr. Buthelezi said, was not enough.

[Begin Buthelezi recording, in English] The powers of regions or provinces as defined in the present constitution are equal to the powers of municipalities, when you talk about abattoirs and gambling as such. To say that when you have not given real regional powers in the first place, to say that you have now removed... [pauses], you are not going to interfere with that—it's neither here nor there, in fact it's nonsense. [end recording]

De Klerk, Zulu King, Buthelezi Discuss Monarchy

MB2202181294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1704 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Report by N. Patterson]

[Text] Pretoria Feb 22 SAPA—President F W de Klerk held a lengthy meeting with Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini at the Union Buildings in Pretoria on Tuesday [22 February] afternoon to discuss the king's demands for a sovereign monarchy in kwaZulu/Natal.

The meeting started at 2PM and carried on for several hours and was still in progress at 6PM as far as could be ascertained. Mr de Klerk's office was reluctant to reveal details of the meeting but said a statement may be released later on Tuesday evening.

It is understood that IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi accompanied King Zwelithini to the meeting.

King Explains Demands

*MB2302061794 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2308 GMT 22 Feb 94*

[Report by G. Rogers]

[Text] Pretoria Feb 22 SAPA—Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini on Tuesday told President F W de Klerk he was not dependent on multiparty approval for the recognition of a sovereign Zulu kingdom. He was "simply claiming it". He said he and his people would resist the election, which was being forced on them.

Addressing Mr de Klerk at the start of their meeting in Pretoria, the king said the impasse between the government and kwaZulu had begun when Mr de Klerk had pandered to the African National Congress and had ignored the call for a delegation from the Zulu monarchy to be included in the multiparty talks.

In a copy of his remarks sent to SAPA, King Zwelithini said furthermore that the Zulu people would not be satisfied with the area north of the Tugela River, as had been suggested by some analysts. The Tugela boundary between what was Natal and the old Zululand was established by colonialism and not by history. Great Zulu generals of the past and some of the larger Zulu clans had come from south of the river. "In fact...our great founding king, King Shaka...lies buried south of the Tugela. Most of my subjects live in the area south of the Tugela."

King Goodwill said any constitutional clauses, "any interim authority and any legislation which denies the reality of the Zulu kingdom is for me not worth the paper it is written on". The interim constitution did not even allow even for "a kind of homeguard" to protect the Zulu kingdom's integrity, and the "vaunted powers of provinces" were "glorified municipal powers".

"This we will not accept."

The king said he was not waiting until after the elections to clarify issues that were impeding the emergence of a sovereign Zulu kingdom. "The only thing we can talk about, Mr. President, is how the Zulu kingdom will be relating to the new South Africa which will emerge from the politics of people elsewhere."

He said their talks should be about how the administrative structures of the Zulu kingdom and South Africa could be mutually beneficial, how to rationalise them and how to remould them into what they should be. "My father's people will resist the election which you and political South Africa are attempting to force on us."

"It will be folly in the extreme to think that the election tank and the constitutional tank of the World Trade Centre and...parliament can roll over and flatten opposition to constitutional developments now taking place."

"I am not dependent on any multiparty approval for the recognition of the sovereignty of the Zulu kingdom. I am simply claiming it."

An earlier statement by a government spokesman said the necessity of assuring the proper recognition and constitutional accommodation of King Goodwill and the kwaZulu kingdom had been discussed at the meeting. The spokesman said after the three-hour meeting the two sides had agreed to extend the mandate of their joint working group to give urgent consideration to all aspects of this question and to report back as soon as possible.

Mr de Klerk was accompanied by ministers and senior officials. King Goodwill was accompanied by Inkatha Freedom Party President and kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and members of the kwaZulu royal family.

Buthelezi: Outlook Bleak

*MB2302080394 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
22 Feb 94 p 6*

[Report by G. R. Linscott]

[Text] Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi of kwaZulu says he is not dismayed by the prospect of losing office by staying out of the April election. Interviewed at Ulundi, he said he would continue the political struggle using his traditional power base as chief adviser to King Goodwill Zwelithini.

"My leadership was not built up by the homelands policy. I'll be part of the struggle—my king, myself and my people." He was not prepared to speculate as to tactics. But he said the outlook was bleak.

The mood of people on the ground was ugly—"I've never known it like this before"—and it could get worse and become difficult to control. He said he was not responsible for keeping the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] out of the election—it had been forced on him by the Government and the ANC [African National Congress], which refused to consider federation as an option.

The logical next phase was the king's demand for the restoration of the Zulu sovereignty of 1834. "When they rejected the federal option and could not accept our amendments, I was disarmed in my relationship with the King. There was nothing I could say to him. I had not delivered on self-rule."

He said it was pointless to participate in elections for a non-federal dispensation, something he had worked for for 20 years. The Buthelezi Commission and the kwaZulu/Natal Indaba [meeting] had been rejected. And the IFP's contribution to constitutional negotiations had been rejected. In 1910 the whites were fooled. They were bluffed by Smuts that they were going to get a federation, but in the end there was no federation. We're not prepared to walk that road. I can understand that whites are concerned at us staying out of elections but they have

to appreciate that for my people it is nothing new. We never had the vote before. Nothing much has changed.

"I don't know why the Government and the ANC reject federalism. It is a democratic way to protect the interests of regions and minorities. What's wrong with the system in countries like the United States, Germany, Canada and Australia?"

He denied being a secessionist. "I refused to take independence because although we went into Union kicking and screaming, history has made us South Africans. We don't want to be deprived of that."

The king's stand had been forced by events, he said. It was now out of his own hands as chief minister. Asked whether it was feasible for elections to be held in Natal/kwaZulu without IFP participation, and whether a subsequent government could be effective, Buthelezi declined to speculate. "That is their problem, not mine."

OAU's Salim Urges All To Participate in Election

MB2202200394 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Text] South Africa is moving closer to being a respected member of the African community. Today for the very first time a secretary general of the Organization of African Unity [OAU] arrived in South Africa on an official visit.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Linda van Tilburg] The OAU has been watching political developments in South Africa closely for decades. Now they're keeping an even closer watch on political developments here as observers during the country's first multiracial election. There are 15 here at present, but there will be more than 200 before the elections. On his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport, the OAU current secretary general, Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, underlined the continent's concern about the forthcoming election.

[Salim] Africa is following these elections very closely, and there is going to be a very impressive, massive African presence during elections—whether they come from the Organization of African Unity, whether they come from the Commonwealth, or whether they come from the United Nations.

[Van Tilburg] During his four-day visit Dr. Salim will meet leaders of the government, the ANC [African National Congress], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], Inkatha Freedom Party, and the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front]. Although he wouldn't elaborate, it is expected that he might try to convince General Constand Viljoen and Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi to participate in the election.

[Salim] It is absolutely essential that all should be involved in the process of election.

[Van Tilburg] Dr. Salim today said there would be massive support for South Africa's membership of the

OAU. It's expected that South Africa will for the first time become part of the 33-year-old organization shortly after a government of national unity is formed. [end recording]

Meets With Mandela

MB2302084794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0822 GMT 23 Feb 94

[Report by D. Guy]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 23 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela told visiting Organisation of African Unity [OAU] Secretary-General Dr Salim Ahmed Salim on Wednesday [23 February] not to underestimate the threat the right-wing posed to the election process.

Speaking at a joint press conference, Mr Mandela told reporters their meeting had been short because he had a "very important" appointment in Pretoria at 10.30 AM. He would not divulge further details.

Referring again to his meeting with the OAU chief, Mr Mandela said he had stressed to him that dialogue was the ANC's most important weapon in dealing with the right-wing.

Dr Salim said the OAU would enhance its team that will observe the April elections.

Mr Mandela said: "If there's one organisation that has fully supported our struggle, it's the OAU."

Keys' Chances for Finance Ministry Reviewed

MB2002102694 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (BUSINESS TIMES Supplement) in English 20 Feb 94 p 1

[Report by Kevin Davie]

[Text] Who will be the Minister of Finance after April 30?

Opinion polls and candidate lists suggest that Nelson Mandela will be State President and F.W. de Klerk and Cyril Ramaphosa his deputies. Finance Minister is the next most powerful position. Many in business see Derek Keys as the automatic choice, but ANC [African National Congress] indications are that this is by no means certain.

ANC leaders say they would like Mr. Keys in the cabinet of a government of national unity, but as Minister of Trade and Industry, not Finance. Would Mr. Keys take the relatively junior position? Many think not.

The ANC is shopping for a suitable candidate. Outgoing Nedcor [expansion unknown; a major financial institution] chief executive Chris Liebenberg is said to have been approached. But Mr. Liebenberg is believed to have declined because he does not have political ambitions. Senior ANC people fancy Thabo Mbeki for the job. But

there are suggestions that Mr. Mbeki may be reluctant to occupy the hot seat at this stage of his career.

What are the ANC objections to Mr. Keys? He has, after all, done a very good job under extremely difficult circumstances. There are mutterings that he is too authoritarian and not sufficiently in tune with the need for investment in human development. He is also said to be too strongly associated with the National Party for a senior job in the cabinet. Others say powerful ANC members, such as Jay Naidoo, who fancies himself as Minister of Reconstruction, do not want Mr. Keys controlling the purse strings. One cannot easily imagine Mr. Naidoo telling his voters that he would like to spend, spend, spend, but Mr. Keys won't let him.

Can Mr. Keys live with the ANC's reconstruction and development programme (RDP)? He says it should be subject to discussion with interested parties in the National Economic Forum, including government departments.

Opinion polls show Mr. Keys is the favourite among business people. Agenda-Sacob-Weekly Mail polled 100 businessmen and found 89 percent support for Mr. Keys as Finance Minister.

ANC economics head Trevor Manuel polled a lowly 4 percent. Mr. Manuel, 20th on the ANC's election list, and Tito Mboweni (32nd) are not in the running for top jobs, although deputy ministerships are possible.

A complicating factor in Mr. Keys' case is that on the latest polls the NP will get five cabinet posts, including Deputy President. With provincial leaders first in line and the NP's senior negotiators also in with a claim, there are not many cabinet posts to go around. There is unlikely to be a lot of "after you" going on in the scramble for jobs.

Ultimately, the choice of Finance Minister will be made by the new President. He will undoubtedly listen closely to his party and to business. One scenario is that Mr. Mbeki will not be given a cabinet position, but will be in the President's office with overall responsibility for implementing the RDP. This would open the way for Mr. Mandela to appoint Mr. Keys Minister of Finance. He is, after all, so far ahead of the others on the election lists that this is a one-horse race.

Parties, Farmers on PAC Land Redistribution Plan

MB2102204494 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 21 Feb 94

[Text] There has been strong reaction to statements this weekend by the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] that all land will be confiscated for redistribution. A spokesman for the National Party, Mr. Marthinus van Schalkwyk, said in a statement that this ignores economic realities. Mr. Errol Moorcroft of the Democratic Party described the statements as utterly irresponsible and said it is proof

that the PAC is out of touch with reality. He said such a policy would destroy the economy and permanently damage South Africa's ability to feed its people.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Andries van Zyl] In Bloemfontein, the Orange Free State Agricultural Union [OFSAU] attacked the PAC over its land policy. The union said PAC President Clarence Makwetu's statement on the possible resumption of the armed struggle to ensure land redistribution is looking for trouble.

[OFSAU President Dr. Piet Gouws, in English] I think it is about time that somebody says to Mr. Makwetu: Listen, the PAC and no other force in South Africa will force the farmers off their land. [as heard]

[Van Zyl] Referring to voter recruitment among farm laborers, Dr. Gouws said he is aware of some Free State farmers who allow only a certain political party on their farms, while the African National Congress is prohibited.

[Gouws, in Afrikaans] As far as I am concerned, it is totally immoral. One either allows every one to campaign or no one at all, for security reasons or whatever. But this is something we cannot condone at all. [end recording]

Youth Arrested for Firing Toy Gun at de Klerk Motorcade

MB2302122294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1150 GMT 23 Feb 94

[Report by P. Claassen]

[Text] Postmasburg Feb 23 SAPA—A black youth has been arrested by security staff after pointing and firing a toy pistol at President F W de Klerk's passing election motorcade. He stood on a street corner in Postmasburg, went down on one knee in a firing position, and pulled off several shots at the motorcade as it passed.

Security men accompanying Mr de Klerk on his two-day election tour turned round and arrested him and confirmed to SAPA later that he would be charged. "He is lucky our snipers were not on that corner," a senior policeman said. "He could have been killed before it was established it was a toy pistol."

Mr de Klerk addressed about 200 supporters outside postmasburg city hall before a lunchtime address to a further 200 National Party guests inside.

Gunmen Open Fire on Army Checkpoint; 1 Killed

MB2302071394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0645 GMT 23 Feb 94

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 23 SAPA—A member of the South African Army deployed in Vosloorus on the East Rand was killed when unidentified gunmen opened fire on an army checkpoint late on Tuesday [22 February] night. Witwatersrand command headquarters said in a

statement on wednesday the name of the victim was being withheld until his next of kin had been informed.

Senior IFP Official Resigns From Active Party Role

*MB1802194794 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1601 GMT 17 Feb 94*

[Text] Ulundi Feb 17 SAPA—A senior kwaZulu cabinet minister and top Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) official has resigned from active party politics and has left the kwaZulu capital of Ulundi, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Thursday. Chief Simon Gumede was minister of works and deputy secretary-general of the IFP.

He was also a member of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly and the IFP Central Committee as well as president of the Federated Council of Indigenous Rulers of South Africa.

Chief Gumede's name appeared on a pamphlet listing 21 alleged African National Congress activists within the kwaZulu administration. Nongoma College Registrar Thabiso Ngubane, whose name also appeared on the list, was shot dead at the weekend.

Announcing his departure, Chief Gumede said his decision had not been influenced by the distribution of the pamphlet. He had instead decided to serve his Gumede clan in the Ubombo area in northern Zululand and would remain a member of the IFP.

KwaZulu Chief Minister and IFP President Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said it was sheer coincidence that Chief Gumede's resignation had come at the same time as the distribution of the pamphlet. He said he had not suspected Chief Gumede of being disloyal.

The ANC [African National Congress] has disassociated itself from the pamphlet and has asked the Transitional Executive Council to investigate the matter. Several people were attacked and their houses gutted after a similar document was circulated in Ulundi last year.

People Said Fleeing Ulundi

*MB2002110394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0600 GMT 20 Feb 94*

[Text] Our Durban news staff reports that people are fleeing Ulundi following alleged attacks on people suspected of being ANC [African National Congress] activists. A house belonging to Mrs. (Hlanti), whose name appeared on a list of alleged ANC activists, has been attacked and set alight. A college registrar, Mr. Thabiso Ngubani, was killed at Nongoma last week. His name appeared on a list which was distributed at Ulundi and Nongoma. Earlier, a senior KwaZulu cabinet minister and top IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader, Chief Simon Gumede, resigned from his positions and left Ulundi after his name had appeared on the list.

Orde Boerevolk Said Training Zulus for ANC 'Onslaught'

*MB2202173794 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1652 GMT 22 Feb 94*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Newcastle Feb 22 SAPA—Orde Boerevolk [Order of the Boer Nation] member Leonard Veenendal says he is prepared to go to war for an Afrikaner volkstaat [homeland] and is training Zulus to militarily defend themselves against an African National Congress [ANC] "onslaught". "If it means going to war to keep what is mine, then we'll go to war."

The prominent rightwinger, who is also the officer commanding of the Northern Natal Boerekommando said in an interview in Newcastle on Tuesday: "It's no secret that we're training them... We have trained them offensively".

Newcastle ANC leader Mandla Cele said he was aware of training sites in the district and had requested the Transitional Executive Council to act against them.

Mr Veenendal, who described himself as the Orde Boerevolk's chief of staff, would not reveal the camps' whereabouts or details, and refused reporters access to them. "We can not rule out the possibility of war. We're preparing for war," he said at a rightwing rally in Newcastle on Tuesday.

Earlier, he marched into the local ANC offices and delivered to a surprised Mr Cele a declaration claiming "the area of northern Natal as a volkstaat". "You are the aggressors," he charged, before marching out of the office, dressed in a brown military uniform and armed with a pistol.

His declaration said northern Natal had been acquired by the Boere nation through "honest hard work" and through negotiations with the Zulu nation. Anyone who attempted to deny the Boere nation this right would be regarded as an aggressor and would be met with the necessary reaction.

Questioned later on the volkstaat's boundaries, Mr Veenendal said: "From here to Richards Bay." "Anything that differs with the Zulu nation, we'll take up with the king."

He said the Boere nation had always had an amicable relationship with Zulu people, hence his involvement in training them.

Mention of ANC support among Zulus was met with rejection from Mr Veenendal: "The ANC is not a factor. The ANC cannot make a claim, where is their support?" "Their support is through intimidation and the build-up of arms caches."

He claimed Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] members and commanders had been "sent here from outside" for the "onslaught".

On concessions regarding the demand for a volkstaat, Mr Veenendal said: "I don't need the ANC's concessions, it's my volkstaat."

On elections, Mr Veenendal said a mood of defiance was growing in the district and "I don't see them (a newly elected government) governing". "It's one thing being a government and another thing governing," he said without elaborating.

'Top Secret' Document Reveals Right-Wing War Plans

*MB2002103094 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans
20 Feb 94 pp 1, 2*

[Report by Z.B. du Toit]

[Text] Right-wing plans for civil war are far advanced. It can be put into operation within weeks. Excerpts of a top secret Afrikaner Volksfront (Afrikaner National Front) "war" document, which came into RAPPORT's possession this week, even contain guidelines for the treatment of prisoners of war. Reputable sources close to the Volksfront told RAPPORT this week that the coming parliamentary sitting early in March will be the possible signal for the launching of the so-called V-day. On this V-day ("V" stands for Volkstaat [homeland]), incidents of violence could take place. Plans for war have been underway for weeks, under the leadership of a group of approximately 50 retired, but relatively young, senior officers of the South African Defense Force. These are mainly brigadiers, colonels, and commandants. These officers have been consulting with elements in the Inkatha Freedom Party for a long while. Meanwhile, Volksfront leader, General Constand Viljoen, is busy chasing every negotiation option for a peaceful settlement.

Planning for the armed resistance is being done under the greatest cloud of secrecy by planners who work independently of each other in small groups. Even influential leadership figures in the Volksfront, apparently including nearly the entire so-called "transitional government," are still totally unaware of the plans. Senior officers involved in drafting these war plans apparently have little patience with politicians. They "can continue with their useless actions." Even General Tienie Groenewald, one of the leadership figures in the Volksfront, is, according to RAPPORT's information, in the dark about plans for an armed struggle. Gen. Groenewald, a former senior officer in Military Intelligence, is not trusted by influential people within the Volksfront. It is interesting to note that the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] has played no part in the drafting of these war plans. One of the reasons is that the AWB is regarded as being fully infiltrated by agents in the state Intelligence service.

It appears that planners are careful to avoid the armed resistance from becoming a form of so-called "ethnic

cleansing," where blacks are shot at random. This issue is strongly stressed by senior army officers heading the operation.

In the Volksfront document in RAPPORT's possession, marked "Top Secret," there is repeated reference to "the pending confrontation": "As a result of the composition of the SADF [South African Defense Force] and SAP [South African Police] the pending confrontation will undoubtedly result in the capture of large numbers of prisoners of war that will have to be controlled and managed by own forces. It is of cardinal importance that members be fully informed about action expected of them in this regard. It is in the interest of future relations between the various groups, as well as the Christian duty of each individual and military unit, to be sympathetic in the exercising of their duties."

Thereafter, broad guidelines are given for the handling of prisoners of war. Among other things, it stipulates that they must be treated according to the rules of the Geneva Convention, and if a criminal act should lead to the death of a prisoner, then the person responsible will be charged with murder and will be court martialed. The court will have to reach a decision within 24 hours and sentence will also have to be passed in this time. Another instruction is that the "transporting" of prisoners will be the responsibility of "area commanders," who will have to identify collection points before 24 January 1994. RAPPORT has determined that this instruction has already been carried out and that the so-called collection points are farms in the northern Transvaal. The document does not mention Gen. Constand Viljoen. At time of going to press he could not be reached for comment.

AVF Denies Knowledge of Plans

*MB2002190694 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1831 GMT 20 Feb 94*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 20 SAPA—The Afrikaner Volksfront's [AVF, Afrikaner National Front] official spokesman on Sunday denied any knowledge of allegations that right wing plans for starting a civil war were well-advanced, and that hostilities could begin when Parliament reopened. AVF spokesman Stephan Maninger also rejected as ridiculous a secret document, partially reproduced in the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper RAPPORT, which detailed the treatment of "prisoners of war".

RAPPORT said impeccable sources averred that about 50 young retired South African Defence Force soldiers, mainly brigadiers, colonels and commandants, had been hatching war plans for the past few weeks. "V-day," [volkstaat day] when the action would commence, could be when Parliament re-opened next month, the report said.

The AVF's leadership and interim government were unaware of these plans, the report said. Said Mr Maninger on Sunday: "The AVF has made it clear in the past

that it would seek every possible peaceful alternative before considering any military action whatsoever.

"We are of the opinion that if there is such a document its origins are within those organisations who intend to discredit and demonise the AVF," Mr Maninger said.

A government intelligence source said on Sunday the developments, if true, would be in line with information of a schism between the militant commando factions of the AVF and its leadership which was still pursuing a political solution by means of talks with government and the African National Congress. The source said the militant faction mistrusted some AVF leaders, suspecting them of being government agents.

AVF leader Gen Constand Viljoen said on Saturday certain intelligence services were making attempts to cause division among right wing Afrikaners, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported earlier. Gen Viljoen said Afrikaners were vulnerable to infiltration, and it was a technique of intelligence services to infiltrate such ranks and sow division.

He later told SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news staff that it was possible the government's intelligence service was involved.

Gen Viljoen would not give examples of the alleged infiltration, but said certain things were happening which caused him to draw this conclusion.

Right Wingers Declare Newcastle Part of Homeland

MB2202122694 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1156 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Report by Craig Doonan]

[Text] Newcastle Feb 22 SAPA—Groups of right-wingers began gathering in Newcastle on Tuesday afternoon to declare the northern Natal town part of an Afrikaner "volkstaat" [homeland] and to propose boundaries for their homeland.

The volkstaaters, mostly farmers dressed in khaki uniforms, gathered in small groups around the town to prepare for a procession and rally later in the day. Local Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] leader Harry Schutte said the right-wingers were planning to deliver a letter of demands to Newcastle's mayor before their public meeting on Tuesday evening.

Their demands included agreement that Newcastle should fall within a volkstaat and that a local Afrikaner town council be established. The rally in the evening is expected to be addressed by Volksfront leaders Ferdi Hartzenberg and Gen Tienie Groenewald.

Mr Schutte said local right-wingers wanted to begin drafting the boundaries of their volkstaat at Tuesday's gathering.

Local African National Congress [ANC] Chairman Mandla Cele said his organisation would consider a consumer boycott of white businesses should the Town Council act in favour of the volkstaaters.

Handfuls of right-wingers in lorries and other farm vehicles bearing slogans such as "we don't want to fight, but we will" and "this is our volkstaat" gathered at entrances to the town from midday. Organisers said they expected as many as 4,000 supporters to converge on Newcastle later on Tuesday.

Urged To Prepare for Action

MB2202195194 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Excerpts] Right wingers converged on two towns today to highlight their demands for a volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland]. These reports from Rene Heine in Newcastle and Andries van Zyl in Bloemfontein.

[Heine] Newcastle was transformed into Boer country today. Farmers, residents, and supporters of the Volksfront [National Front] gathered in the center of the town. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Rene Heine is still in Newcastle. Rene, what's the latest?

[Heine] I'm standing here at a packed farmers' hall outside Newcastle where thousands of Afrikaner Volksfront supporters have gathered. Gen. Tienie Groenewald has just addressed the crowd and told them to prepare for mobilization. He said a new government will take over 80 percent of the Afrikaners' jobs. He said this was the ANC's [African National Congress] so-called affirmative action. His constant reference to a volkstaat for northern Natal was met by loud applause and cheering from the crowd. CP [Conservative Party] leader Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg will in minutes address the crowd.

Police Reportedly Fearing ANC 'Witch Hunt'

MB2002095994 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Feb 94 p 3

[Report by Nick Olivari]

[Text] The beleaguered SAP [South African Police], which has seen 14,000 seasoned members resign in the past two years, is facing a fresh crisis. This follows the leaking to rank-and-file members of the contents of a top-level directive demanding the names of all policemen in the Witwatersrand region who have fired their weapons two or more times in the line of duty. The order was given by commissioner Lieutenant-General Koos Calitz and sent out in a confidential February 2 letter from the SAP's Human Resources Department to all specialist units and station commanders.

Coming less than three months before election, the demand is being seen at grassroots level as extremely sinister, especially in light of the ANC's [African

National Congress] promise last year that once in power, the file of each and every SAP member would be reviewed to rid the force of those with "blood on their hands."

The SAP was quick to deny this week that the information was part of a "witch hunt," saying it was needed to identify SAP members suffering from post-traumatic stress syndrome and who may be in need of counselling. SAP spokesman Colonel Dave Bruce also denied that the list was linked to a request from the ANC for details of shootings involving Lance-Sergeant Allan Kruger, found by an inquest court to have been responsible for the death of Ismael Moloane, one of ANC deputy president Walter Sisulu's bodyguards, during a high-speed shootout on the Soweto highway last July.

But grassroots members remain unconvinced. One, who resigned this week, said: "The ANC just asks for something and that's it. No one gives a damn about us."

Senior police officers said they did not believe the information was being sought in the interests of individual members. "All you have to do is fire warning shots on two separate occasions, and your name goes on the list—so almost every cop in uniform will be on it," said one. Said another: "What are we supposed to do? Get out there and chase car hijackers armed with AKs, knowing that if we use our weapons, we'll end up on some list?"

Morale in the SAP—already at an all-time low according to SA [South African] Police Union (Sapu) president Andy Miller—has been further eroded by the directive. But the biggest danger to law and order lies in the warning by the newly-formed and 10,000-strong Sapu that the lists could lead to widespread labour unrest within the force.

National secretary Peter-Don Brandt says: "It seems as though these lists could form part of so-called 'commissions of truth,' with the police being blamed for enforcing unjust laws of the past, when everyone knows it's the politicians who should take that responsibility."

This week, a number of policemen who have resigned since January told the SUNDAY TIMES they were disillusioned and disgusted by the "lack of direction and uncertainty which is not being addressed by the brass."

Ukraine Announces Plans To Open Embassy

MB2302081394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 23 Feb 94

[Text] The deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Ukraine, Mr. Mykola Makarevych, has announced that his country is to open an embassy in South Africa. Mr. Makarevych met the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, in Pretoria and a memorandum

of understanding between the two countries' ministries of foreign affairs was signed.

South African Press Review for 23 Feb

MB2302131294

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Detention Without Trial Law 'Inauspicious'—The detention without trial law, "misnamed the Abolition of Restrictions on Free Political Activity Act, provides for internment without trial for up to 10 days," notes a page-20 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 23 February. "The argument for the new, improved detention law is that it is a temporary expedient, designed to protect the transition to democracy and to last only until the Bill of Rights is enacted when a new government is installed in April. The situation is different now, supporters of the law contend: what is being protected is a process approved by the majority, not a tyrannical oligarchy. But to accept these arguments is to endorse the maxim that the end justifies the means. As nuanced as the situation is, it is not a maxim that liberal democrats can embrace. These defensive arguments take no account of the crucial point that a law providing for detention without trial, even on a limited basis, provides an inauspicious foundation for a new democratic South Africa."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Intimidation of NP, DP Supporters — It does not take much political savvy to realise that "racial" for the National Party (NP) and the Democratic Party (DP) to recruit black people if they are to make any electoral breakthroughs in black communities, contends Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 23 February in a page-16 editorial. "While there is no suggestion that the ANC is officially countering this trend through intimidation and murder, it is not beyond the realms of possibility that some of its over-enthusiastic supporters are." "The ANC [African National Congress] leadership has often raised the issue of political tolerance. It now has a duty to spread a message that this specific kind of intimidation is unacceptable."

SOWETAN

Atrocious Socio-Economic Conditions Spawning Violence—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 23 February in a page-12 editorial views the "outbreak of violence in Bekkersdal," saying it demands that "political organisations in Bekkersdal come together as a gesture of solidarity for peace and the defence of their families and property." SOWETAN believes the violence is "spawned by atrocious socio-economic conditions. Those who kill and burn have no hope for the future and have nothing to lose. It is perhaps time that all involved, including the Government, inject some hope into these areas."

Angola

UNITA Reports 'Significant Progress' at Talks

MB2202195794 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Text] The peace talks are evolving in leaps and bounds in the Zambian capital. Significant progress has been made at talks on national reconciliation. Despite this, the Luanda regime and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT, oppose the much desired peace for Angola. The communists, led by Eduardo dos Santos, use the talks to resort to Machiavellian practices to make the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] disappear from the Angolan political scene, beginning with the assassination of UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi and other UNITA officials.

This was, at least, what MPLA-PT ideologue Lucio Lara said in Strasbourg, France, four days ago, and UNITA will be protesting to the United Nations about such underhanded and barbarous views. UNITA Information Secretary Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim has had this to say about it:

[Begin Valentim recording] The UNITA team to the Lusaka peace talks has rejected with repulsion the remarks made against UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi and other UNITA officials by MPLA baron Mr. Lucio Lara, who is a deputy to the National Assembly on behalf of the party currently in power in Angola. Coming as they do at a time when national reconciliation is being discussed, Mr. Lara's remarks put the Lusaka peace talks at great risk. The UNITA team to the Lusaka talks cannot believe that the talks will go well if the government fails to clarify its real intentions. It would be naive for UNITA to believe in national reconciliation while gallows intended for UNITA officials are being put in Luanda. The UNITA team to the Lusaka peace talks intends to protest energetically to the mediation and the observers on this matter. [end recording]

Official Says MPLA Rejects Latest UNITA Demands

MB2202205294 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Text] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] says the government delegation will not accept any of the demands made by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in its latest proposals. MPLA Information Secretary Joao Lourenco says Savimbi men's proposals are absurd. There will be no power sharing.

[Begin recording] [Lourenco] UNITA proposals are completely absurd. It is going too far. As a party which lost the elections and afterward seriously violated the law by taking up arms and setting the country alight, it cannot make the demands it is making in Lusaka today.

[Unidentified correspondent] How far is your statement true? Are you not saying this just to calm down your voters?

[Lourenco] No, this is not just aimed at calming down our electorate. We think it is a serious issue which must receive due importance. We think it would be a bad precedent not only for future elections in our country but also in other African countries, particularly southern African countries. What UNITA should do is to try to win a future election, and it will be able to head the sectors it has mentioned. If this does not happen, it cannot make such demands. There is no international body which can force us to accept UNITA's demands because we won the elections. [end recording]

UNITA Radio on dos Santos' Ties With France

MB2202204794 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Excerpts] The loss of the strategic city of Soyo continues to be the cause for major headaches for the team led by acting Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who is now about to begin a visit to France. Reports reaching the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel news desk say that the acting president will be meeting the French authorities to discuss ways of overcoming difficulties currently facing oil exploitation in the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-controlled city of Soyo. No one knows what those ways might be. What is known is that Soyo currently represents a daily loss of \$12 million.

To France, the paralyzation of Soyo prevents the payment of the crude oil that had already been sold but not exploited. A source in Paris has said that Luanda will be forced to use the money it makes from Cabindan oil sales to pay what it owes France, even if does so only in token symbolic installments. That source was also doubtful about the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party's [MPLA-PT] capacity to repay part of its debt in the present conditions, with everything looking set for war. That source added that the MPLA-PT's debt is now in excess of \$12 billion.

All this is happening at a time when mercenary deals appear to be more difficult to enter into. The South African market is disappointed, because the mercenaries who fought in Soyo in 1993 did not receive the money they had been promised in terms of the contracts they signed, in addition to footing a very bloody bill. Captain (Brooks), a former member of the South African special forces, commanded the operation in Soyo in 1993 and he saw his companions killed one by one in the Soyo jungle, now the resting place of Commander (Piel Smit), a Rhodesian war veteran, and Commander (Frank Taljaard), in addition to some 100 (assorted) mercenaries.

So, the head of the Futungo de Belas Palace is faced with these problems as he travels to France, a country that has already made its position clear. It wants to assist the mediators and help the economy become viable in a

climate of peace. This position was made public by the Paris Club last weekend and, according to an African diplomat, it did not go down well with the Futungo de Belas leadership. That diplomat explained that Luanda wants to buy more war materiel and it has not excluded the possibility of securing the services of some French mercenaries, if it can get permission from the government led by Francois Mitterrand. For all intents and purposes, this is already the first defeat the Luanda warlord has suffered in his visit to France. [passage omitted]

Paris wants war to stop in Angola, so it has made it public that it will put pressure on Eduardo dos Santos to adopt more flexible stands in Lusaka. In short, Angola's acting president will not be received with the honors usually bestowed on a head of state. In terms of the French Constitution, no election candidate can be received as head of state. That is precisely the situation of the man from the Futungo de Belas Palace. His high-level contacts are to be few and far between. [passage omitted]

French diplomats feel that this is not a good time for acting President Eduardo dos Santos to visit France, a diplomatic country that does not like the fact that the MPLA-PT has been stepping up the war in Angola.

Namibia Reportedly Discusses Cooperation With MPLA

MB2002104394 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 20 Feb 94

[Text] Reliable sources have told the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel that the involvement of a number of Namibia Government circles in military and logistical assistance to the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola was yesterday discussed at a meeting Lopo do Nascimento [secretary general of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] held in Windhoek on 19 November. Lopo do Nascimento was in Namibia to discuss military cooperation.

Last week, the governor of Jamba said the Namibian Government had installed a Soviet-made radar system along the border with Angola.

Asked to comment whether those developments posed a threat to the region's stability, a source with the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola said: We will continue to follow a policy of good neighborliness. We will not interfere in the domestic affairs of sovereign governments, though provocations will never be tolerated. The source urged the Namibian people not to allow circles in the Government of Namibia to plunge their country into a senseless war.

President Receives Pakistan, Tunisia, Japan Envoys

MB1902134794 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 18 Feb 94

[Text] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos today received the credentials of new ambassadors to Angola. (Tarik Fatemi) of the Republic of Pakistan was the first to present his credentials to the head of

state. Then, it was the turn of new Tunisian Ambassador Mr. Hamid Zaouche. They talked for about 10 minutes, but nothing was reported to the media.

Masaki Konishi, the new Japanese ambassador to Angola, also handed in his credentials this afternoon. He was introduced to some government officials, followed by a champagne toast to salute newly found friendship and cooperation. This was the last audience the president of the Republic granted today.

Malawi

Thousands of Young Pioneers Reportedly in Mozambique

AB2202171194 Paris AFP in English 1213 GMT 21 Feb 94

[Text] Blantyre, Feb 21 (AFP)—Malawi's Defence Minister Wilfred Mponela has disclosed that 2,730 of the country's feared Young Pioneer force, recently disbanded, are in neighbouring Mozambique, emerging from a civil war.

Major General Mponela said that military sources in Mozambique had indicated that the Pioneers are in camps held by the formerly rebel Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo), the semi-official DAILY TIMES reported Monday [21 February].

The new figure contradicts a previous official version of between 200 and 500 Pioneers still unaccounted for.

Michael Chimutu, the head of the disbanded Pioneers, long considered a private army operating for Malawi's ageing President Kamuzu Banda, last week told journalists and diplomats that 500 Pioneers remained unaccounted for.

Minister of State John Tembo often puts the figure at 200.

Mponela, who officially retired from the army on Friday and was appointed defence minister in December after a 30-year career, said the disarmament of the Pioneers, codenamed Operation Bwezani (Return), will continue because "the nation wants peace."

He said the army will ensure that May 17 general elections are held in a peaceful atmosphere. The army will not be allowed to vote in the first free poll since independence in 1964 to prevent it from being divided into factions.

"Soldiers cannot vote because they are non-partisan," Mponela stated, according to the DAILY TIMES.

The chairman of the disarmament committee, Lieutenant General Mankin Maulana, last week expressed the military's concern that arms retrieved from the Pioneers do not tally with inventories.

Malawi and Mozambique have agreed to cooperate in the repatriation of the Pioneers. Banda's government

was officially neutral in the Mozambican civil war that followed independence in 1975 and ended with a peace pact in October 1992.

Opposition Says Young Pioneers Threaten Elections

*MB1802151794 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 18 Feb 94*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] In Malawi, the multiparty elections, of course, are taking place in May, in about three months' time, but opposition parties are still unhappy. Their latest concerns are about the activities of the Young Pioneers, the 4,000 strong paramilitary youth wing of the Malawi Congress Party. These Young Pioneers used to terrorize people who did not support President Banda. Two months ago, the Army started an operation to dissolve the Young Pioneers, one way of ensuring, of course, that the elections will be fair. Now they have captured many of their weapons, but cannot account for a good number of the Young Pioneers. Well, the opposition isn't impressed. It believes many Young Pioneers fled to Mozambique and will return soon in secret to disrupt the election. On the line to Malawi, Fergus Nicoll with opposition leader Mr. Bakili Muluzi of the United Democratic Front. How many Young Pioneers are still in Mozambique?

[Begin recording] [Muluzi] Well, according to the information we have, people have talked about over 1,000 MYP [Malawi Young Pioneers] who actually crossed over to Mozambique, but then the Malawi Government came up and said no, they are not 1,000, they are 350, 250. Even if there were 50 or there were 20 MYP's armed in Mozambique, still, that to us it is of great concern. Why should they run away with weapons to Mozambique, I mean what for? The question of actually disarming them was to try and bring stability in Malawi because we think that these people, that is the MYP, have been a source of intimidation, a source of causing problems to our security in this country.

[Nicoll] While on the run up, of course, to elections scheduled for May, are you concerned at this time that any more activity, let's say by the Young Pioneers, might jeopardize those elections?

[Muluzi] We in the opposition are definitely saying that we would like to have a peaceful election. I think Malawi needs that. We all definitely want to do that, but we are saying that if the MYP's are left armed as they are, armed as they are in Mozambique or wherever they may be, even in the country, that is definitely going to cause a lot of concern to us, because we think that they will be definitely prone for a lot of intimidation to our people. They will do anything to actually cause confusion during the election, which we don't want to happen, and we would want therefore that the elections to be as peaceful as possible.

[Nicoll] So, do you think that it is time for the Army to step in again, or is there an alternative tactic that you would like to see the government use?

[Muluzi] What we are saying is that, naturally, the rule of the disarming of the MYP is in the hands of the police and the Malawi Army. What we are saying is that we want the Army to continue to be looking around for those people who are holding any weapons. There are now negotiations between Malawi Government and Mozambican Government to the effect that those people who are in Mozambique should return to Malawi before the elections, and we want that happen as soon as possible so that the run up to the elections should be peaceful.

[Nicoll] People who have visited Malawi in the last few years have been commenting that the atmosphere of the general sense of freedom of expression and freedom of opinion has really been very widespread now and people are really enjoying that. Do you see any threats to that in the current situation over the months ahead?

[Muluzi] Oh yes, generally things have changed in Malawi in terms of people expressing themselves freely, but we in the opposition feel that this kind of change can be temporarily until the general election actually takes place on 17 May. We feel that if government does nothing in trying to disarm the Malawi Young Pioneers, they can use that as intimidation to our people, and therefore the question of people expressing themselves freely and things of that type would seem a temporary kind of thing, which we don't want to happen, because we think that the transition and also what has happened during the referendum, and also after the referendum should continue, should be irreversible. The change must be irreversible, you know, in order for the people to enjoy the freedom that is there now. [end recording]

Mozambique

Government, Renamo Officials on UN Forces Withdrawal

*MB2202174194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1600 GMT 22 Feb 94*

[Text] Teodato Hunguana, the government's number two man on the Supervision and Control Commission, CSC, told Radio Mozambique today that the reduction of UN forces in this country must occur hand in hand with the coming into being of the new armed forces. Reacting to the UN Security Council's plan to reduce the UN peacekeeping forces in Mozambique, Teodato Hunguana noted that the UN contingent is in this country to carry out a mission which will be over when the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces, FADM, have started operating. Teodato Hunguana said that to withdraw or reduce those forces before their mission is over could have negative consequences for this country.

In turn, Jeronimo Malageta, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] political affairs officer, says that Renamo is not against the United Nations reducing its contingent, as long as this occurs simultaneously with the arrival of a UN police contingent.

Unomoz: 13 Assembly Areas More Than 100 Percent Full

MB2202182594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Text] A total of 13 government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] troop assembly areas are more than 100 percent full. Seven of those centers belong to Renamo and the other six to the government.

According to the UN Operations in Mozambique's [Unomoz] daily report, two of those Renamo assembly areas—(Mohila), in Zambezia Province, and Chiramba, in Sofala Province—currently have more than double the forces initially supposed to stay there.

Unomoz also reports that more than 37,000 men had turned up at the various troop assembly areas by yesterday. Of those, some 27,000 are government soldiers and more than 10,600 are Renamo troops.

Renamo Accused of Blocking Other Parties' Campaigns

MB2202181394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Text] The Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] in Zambezia Province has described as antidemocratic the behavior of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], which continues to forbid other political forces from doing political work in Renamo-controlled areas.

Speaking to the Radio Mozambique's correspondent in Quelimane, (Domingos Jambe), Frelimo provincial secretary for organization and mobilization, condemned what he described as the prevailing one-party system in areas under Renamo's control. (Jambe) said that it was dishonest for Renamo to do its political work with impunity in government-controlled areas while preventing other parties from doing the same in its areas.

Swiss, Vietnamese Ambassadors Present Credentials

MB2302092894 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Feb 94 p 1

[Text] Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano yesterday received credentials from Swiss and Vietnamese Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Othnal Uhl and Pham Tien Tu respectively. Both Vietnam and

Switzerland have cooperation ties with Mozambique in several fields, particularly in the education and health sectors.

Namibia

Reshuffling of Permanent Secretaries Announced

MB2302093594 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 17 Feb 94 p 2

[Report by Josef Motinga]

[Text] The permanent secretaries of State House and the Cabinet will now attend Cabinet meetings and a number of other secretaries have been promoted. This decision was taken by Cabinet during its Fifth Ordinary Session on February 15, and was yesterday announced by Nguno Wakolele, the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

The former permanent secretary at State House will now be called secretary to the President, and will have an equal rank with that of secretary to the Cabinet. Eddie Amukongo, who now holds that position, has been acting secretary to the Cabinet. Wakolele said the former deputy permanent secretary at State House, would now be deputy secretary to the President. That post was held by Dr. Ndeutala Hishongua. The post will be the equivalent to a permanent secretary and its holder will be the accounting officer at the Presidency.

The permanent secretary in the Office of the Prime Minister will now be deputy secretary to the Cabinet but still keep the first position. Dr. Peingeondjabi Shipo holds that position.

The acting permanent secretary for Home Affairs, Shetu Hamunyele has been confirmed as permanent secretary. He has been acting in that position since the relocation of Frieda Williams to the Ministry of Works, Transport and Telecommunication as permanent secretary.

Explaining the reasons for the changes, Wakolele said the permanent secretaries to State House and the Cabinet were serving in sensitive positions and should be able to attend Cabinet meetings. Only the deputies would not be allowed to attend.

In addition, the permanent secretary to State House could receive delegates should the President not be present, he said.

The changes had been planned since December last year. The changes had nothing to do with an individual, said Wakolele, responding to a question on whether they had anything to do with the transfer of former Permanent Secretary to the Cabinet Petrus Damaseb, as Namibian Representative to the Joint-Administrative Authority.

Benin

President Soglo Leaves on Working Visit to Japan
AB1902224794 Paris AFP in French 1058 GM
19 Feb 94

[Text] Cotonou, 19 Feb (AFP)—Beninese President Nicéphore Soglo left Cotonou this morning for Tokyo on a three-day "friendly working" visit from 21 to 23 February. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the president will try to obtain more Japanese public and private aid in the fields of agriculture and health.

Cape Verde

Resignations Follow Veiga's Reappointment as MPD Chief
AB2102172094 Paris AFP in French 1211 GMT
21 Feb 94

[Text] Praia, 21 Feb (AFP)—The reappointment of Cape Verdian Prime Minister Carlos Veiga as chairman of the ruling party, the Movement for Democracy (MPD), has led to the resignation of many leaders of the party, it was learned from a reliable source in Praia.

The third convention of the MPD, which has been in power since January 1991 following the first free legislative elections in Cape Verde, took place 19-20 February in the Cape Verdian capital and solidified the divisions within the party, resulting in the departure of the former labor and justice minister, Eurico Monteiro, and several other leaders.

Monteiro had contested the way the chairman of the MPD was designated and announced that he would create a new party. Among the new leaders of the MPD are Communication Minister Ondina Ferreira, Territorial Administration Minister Mario Silva, Fisheries and Agriculture Minister Helena Semedo, and National Assembly Speaker Amílcar Spencer Lopes.

The divisions within the MPD began several months ago with the resignation of the ministers of foreign affairs, justice and labor, and health. The first two blamed the prime minister for having kept in place the Cape Verdian ambassador to Portugal, who was accused of using government funds for personal use.

The former single party, the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV), in power for 17 years, demanded the holding of early elections due to the crisis within the MPD.

The PAICV has 22 deputies at the National Assembly compared with 56 for the MPD.

Guinea

Border Security Tightened After Rebel Incursions
AB2302113.94 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la
Republique de Guinee in French 0645 GMT 23 Feb 94

[Text] Interior and Security Minister Alesny Rene Gomez has just returned from a visit to the Forest-Guinea Region where he noted rebel incursions into some Guinean villages. It has therefore become necessary for certain measures to be taken including the beefing up of security along the border to stop any further incursions. Foreign Minister Ibrahima Sylla confirmed this to Mamadou Ba Diabate.

[Begin Sylla recording] Guinea has taken very strong measures. Security at our borders has been greatly beefed up—much more than before—since the last incidents. Obviously, the National Defense Council has adopted other confidential defense measures that will be implemented if necessary. Of course, the humanitarian aspect must still be considered since we owe a humanitarian duty to the refugees there who are only asking for peace. However, it is necessary for all of us—governors, refugees, and local authorities—to work towards the same objective: that of calming the situation since the actual process of restoring peace in Liberia has started. [end recording]

Liberia

ULIMO Submits Weapons Information to UN, ECOMOG
AB2202165194 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Text] The Liberia Peace Council [LPC] says it is willing to hand over areas currently under its control to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and all other set international organizations that are involved in the peace process.

According to a release, the areas are rural Rivercess and Sinoe Counties, and other parts of Grand Bassa County including [name indistinct] and Compound Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. The LPC noted the recent efforts by the warring factions to move the peace process forward and congratulated them.

Meanwhile, ULIMO has now joined the Armed Forces of Liberia and the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] in submitting to ECOMOG and the United Nations information and [words indistinct] and types of weapons.

At last week Tuesday's [15 February] meeting in Monrovia, ECOMOG and ULIMO have discussed all the information to enable them to prepare for the deployment and disarming of warring factions.

Mali

Government Orders Arrests, Closure of Radio Station

AB1802210394 Dakar PANA in French 0949 GMT
18 Feb 94

[Text] Bamako, 18 Feb (PANA)—The government of Mali announced here yesterday evening that it has ordered the "arrest of a number of persons" and the "closing down" of a private radio station under "conservation measures" aimed at preserving public order. The measures were decided after violent demonstrations by pupils and students shook the Malian capital on 15 February. Four persons, including a gendarme, were injured, and there was considerable material damage.

These troubles have led the Malian Government to close down the country's educational institutions "until further notice," and to order the arrest of those suspected of instigating the revolt. The identities and number of persons arrested have not been given. The government did, however, announce that it had ordered the closing down of Radio Kaira, "a private FM station that broadcasts in the Bamako area."

The radio is said to have close ties to the National Committee for Democratic Initiative, an opposition political party that recently withdrew its three ministers from the government. On 15 February, it opened its studios to demonstrators, who seized the opportunity to call for another gathering the following day. It also denounced the "kidnapping" by "two unknown persons" of a student leader, who was receiving treatment in a Bamako hospital. Unauthorized marches and demonstrations have been going on regularly in Mali since the advent of democracy in March 1991, and it has cost the state about 100 million CFA francs to maintain order, according to some sources.

President Discusses Security With Party Leaders

AB2202214394 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Excerpts] President Alpha Omar Konare on 21 February received delegations from the following opposition parties: National Committee for Democratic Initiative, Union for Democracy and Development, BDIA, PLT, PSP, PIDT, UDD, UFDP, and UNDP [expansions unknown]. The parties presented an open letter to the president of the Republic concerning the prevailing situation of insecurity in the country. Two parties whose names appear in the text of the letter did not sign it and were not represented either. They are the Malian Party for Development [PMD] and the Rally for Democracy and Progress [RDP]. Seidou Guindo discloses the content of the communique issued at the end of the meeting.

[Guindo] The signatories of the open letter indicated that a system of violence has been established and is characterized by blind repression, state terrorism, and censure. In

the face of this the situation, the signatories appealed to the president of the Republic, the guarantor of Republican institutions, for an immediate end to all violence: ransacking, arson, physical aggression, threats and insults, and acts perpetrated by private militia. They pledged to search for the appropriate means to ensure their own protection and that of their leaders and to take every action to counter the activities of the private militia of the Alliance for Democracy in Mali if the militia is not immediately disbanded. The signatories also called for the reopening of schools, independent Radio Kaira, release of university and high schools students and all other arrested or kidnapped citizens in order to create a conducive atmosphere for the resumption of dialogue. They also called for an immediate holding of a national debate on the current social and political crisis facing the country which threatens the very existence of the nation.

The president of the Republic thanked his guests for the initiative. He recalled all the efforts made by the country's authorities to stifle the crisis and check any excesses that may be detrimental to the democratic process. [passage omitted]

He deplored the silence observed by certain partners and called on all and sundry to join in fighting violence which, he said, is the worst enemy of democracy. This is why, he added, the Republican laws must be enforced and they will be. The essential this is that all must be done according to the norms of a state where there is the rule of law.

Addressing opposition party representatives on education, he said it was tragic that schools have been closed down. He regretted that during his tenure conditions are not ripe for students to be asked to return to classes which have been desperately empty for a long time. He called for dialogue to be pursued. Despite the suspension of dialogue by Association of Malian Students and Pupils, the president of the Republic reaffirmed his desire to strive for the reopening of schools under conditions that are more conducive for academic work.

The president of the Republic also touched on the question of the closure of Radio Kaira and referred to the operational program for independent radio stations. He expressed his unflinching attachment to press freedom, a mainstay of democracy.

During the talks, the president of the Republic stressed the need for all democrats and patriots to understand the necessity of the security forces's role in preventing excesses linked with self-defense or with the emergence of private militia. I would not tolerate the existence of any private militia, no matter the origin, the president said. He then called on the party representatives to produce evidence of the existence of such militia and arraign them before the Republican institutions. He said he himself will see to the strict respect of rights and public information. [passage omitted]

Speaking on allegations that the president has been exercising pressure on magistrates, he called on his detractors to reveal, on their honor, the identity of those who were

subjected to such pressure and expressed his concern, as chairman of the Higher Council of the Magistrature, to ensure that the judiciary is independent and reliable as the case is in a state where there is the rule of law. Finally, President Konare said he welcomed proposals from all quarters relating to education, devaluation, and even to state media management. To conclude, he asked the party representatives not to view this meeting as a mere formality or just a way of calling the national and international communities to witness only for each side to turn coats later and stick to its earlier position instead of striving to find a lasting solution to the present situation.

Niger

President Appeals for Debate on Tuareg Proposals
LD1902203394 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 19 Feb 94

[Text] The Niger authorities and the Tuareg rebel leaders are due to meet in Paris at the end of next month to engage in a new round of political negotiations. In the run-up to this meeting, the Coordination of the Armed Resistance, which groups together four Tuareg movements [Front for the Liberation of Tamoust, Liberation Front of Air and Azaouak, Revolutionary Army for the Liberation of North Niger, and Popular Front for the Liberation of the Sahara] has handed a list of its demands to Niger President Mahamane Ousmane. On receiving these demands, the president asked his fellow citizens to make their opinions known. Mahamane Ousmane:

[Begin Ousmane recording] In the light of the decisive step that has been taken, I must say that every coming day and week is essential. Once again, I insist and I call on all the sons and daughters of this country to examine without delay the demands that are revealed and expressed in these documents, and rapidly and diligently to offer their contributions so that, as soon as possible, at the end of March at the latest, we are in a position to enter into negotiations on the contents of these different demands leading to a final peace in our country. [end recording]

Nigeria

Cameroon Gendarmes Accused of Razing Villages in Bakassi

AB2202213394 Paris AFP in English 1739 GMT 22 Feb 94

[By Ade Obisesan]

[Text] Lagos, Feb 22 (AFP)—Cameroonian paramilitary police have burned down more than 30 Nigerian villages and displaced thousands of people from disputed border territory in the past two months, the Nigerian military has charged.

The commander of Nigerian troops in the disputed Bakassi peninsula, General Wotomi Diriyai, said the

Cameroonian gendarmes have killed or injured many Nigerians and seized their fishing boats and nets, the official NAN news agency reported Tuesday [22 February].

But defence spokesman General Fred Chijuka on Tuesday stressed that "Nigeria is not in a state of war, neither is the country for now thinking of a war, with Cameroon."

Diriyai told journalists in Calabar, capital of the south-eastern Cross River state, that property estimated at hundreds of millions of naira belonging to fishermen and traders, in an address on Monday.

Chijuka said that diplomatic discussions were under way at highest level between the two countries over the disputed peninsula, which is rich in fish and oil, making plans for a war "unnecessary." He also denied that Nigeria has placed its soldiers stationed in the area "on a state of alert for war" and expressed the hope that the differences could still be resolved peacefully. Nigeria has no "expansionist ambition," but if negotiations failed, the government "may have to study other alternatives," Chijuka said, refusing to disclose what these were.

The Nigerian troops in the area would remain there "until the intentions of Cameroonians are properly put in place", Chijuka said. He denied reports that Nigerian troops were the first to attack Cameroonian security forces last weekend. "Nigerian soldiers were on routine patrol before they were attacked by Cameroonian gendarmes who shot at our patrol boats", he said. The Nigerian soldiers, who have been instructed not to attack, merely turned back and reported the incident to their headquarters, he said.

Cameroon last Sunday stated that Nigerian soldiers attacked its forces, and that its troops immediately repulsed the attack.

Nigerian Foreign Affairs Minister Baba Gana Kingibe said late Monday in the federal capital Abuja that "if there were any skirmishes, these must have been on provocation from the Cameroonian side and our troops must have responded in self-defence".

Diriyai's statements were the first time since 1981 that official Nigerian comment has been made on reported human and material losses sustained as a result of raids by Cameroonian security forces.

Seven Nigerians died in 1981 following an attack by Cameroonian gendarmes on Nigerians living in fishing villages in the disputed area, an incident which angered public opinion.

For the first time since the dispute began, the military authorities gave journalists a map they said delineated the border between the two nations. The demarcation, drawn above Rio-del-River in the south, ceded the disputed peninsula to the Nigerian side.

Since late December, when the Nigerian authorities sent 300 soldiers to the disputed area, the government has kept largely quiet about its handling of the matter.

The editor of a local newspaper who reported last Wednesday that Nigeria sent about 1,000 additional troops to the disputed area was called in by the army and "warned seriously" against publishing such news in future because of its security implications, a top military officer told AFP.

Official Warns Media on Reporting Military Activities

*AB1902123094 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English
1030 GMT 19 Feb 94*

[Text] The chief of training and operations at the Defense Headquarters, Major General Rufus Kupolati, has appealed to journalists to exercise caution in reporting military activities to avoid misinforming the people about the Armed Forces.

He made the appeal to journalists during a recent media publication about the Forces in the southeastern part of the country. He also said that reports that link troops movement and other related matters could jeopardize the security of the nation.

Sierra Leone

Guinean Authorities Extradite Guerrilla Trainees

*AB2202204094 Paris AFP in English 1647 GMT
22 Feb 94*

[Text] Freetown, Feb 22 (AFP)—Thirty young Sierra Leonean suspected guerrilla trainees have been arrested in neighbouring Guinea and extradited to Freetown, where they were jailed, diplomatic sources said here Tuesday [22 February].

The 30 men, who were caught last Thursday with guerrilla training manuals in their possession, were repatriated under heavy military guard and placed in a high security prison. They had been on their way to Libya, the sources added.

Sierra Leonean officials here refused to comment on the reports.

The military junta in power since April 1992 has been facing rebel insurgency in southeastern Sierra Leone. After making amnesty offers, it in January declared "total war" against Foday Sankoh's guerrillas.

Togo

Protesters Demand Cancellation of Elections

*AB2202140694 Paris AFP in French 1256 GMT
22 Feb 94*

[Text] Lome, 22 Feb (AFP)—Dozens of young people began a demonstration in Lome late this morning to demand the

cancellation of the legislative elections in the fifth constituency of the capital where an opposition candidate won the seat in the second round of the elections. The demonstration took place while opponents to President Gnassingbe Eyadema yesterday claimed an overall victory in the elections and affirmed that they had won the absolute majority of seats in the National Assembly.

The Interior Ministry later denounced irregularities in five of the 81 constituencies concerned—including Lome—by implicitly suggesting the cancellation of the vote in those constituencies where the opposition won all the seats, according to unofficial sources.

The demonstrators were not wearing any distinctive signs to show their political affiliation. After crossing Adewui district, in the north of the administrative and commercial center of the city, they commandeered five vehicles and began roaming the streets chanting: "We Demand Justice. There Is Too Much Fraud. Cancel The Elections Right Now. If They Are Not Canceled, We Will Break Everything."

About 20 policemen and gendarmes arrived on the scene shortly after 1100, an hour after the demonstration started. They negotiated with the young people, seized the vehicle keys, and rounded them up without any brutality near the market.

At 1130, a man, who seemed to be leading the demonstration, tried in vain to calm down his comrades who continued to chant their slogans. He was dressed in a blue overall and the blade of a hatchet was sticking out of his pocket.

Questioned by AFP, a police commissioner present at the scene said the young people should not be arrested because "it could to a degeneration in the situation. We should try to reason with them," he said.

By midday, the young people were still demonstrating and the Adewui district inhabitants slowly came out of their homes to join in the demonstration. In neighboring districts, streets were empty and shops were closed. Two jeeps with a dozen French and Burkinabe observers on board kept their distance from the demonstration.

RPT Supporters Call For Annulment of Some Results

*AB2202154094 Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT
22 Feb 94*

[By Christophe Parayre]

[Excerpts] Lome, Feb 22 (AFP)—Togo's former sole ruling party, loyal to President Gnassingbe Eyadema, officially called Tuesday [22 February] for the annulment of several election results as it apparently faced defeat at the polls. Panou Koffi, spokesman for the pro-Eyadema Togolese People's Rally (RPT) explained the decision by saying "People were prevented from voting" in Sunday's second, run-off round of general elections.

The opposition coalition meanwhile claimed victory, declaring that had taken at least 42 of the 81 parliamentary seats, which would compel General Eyadema to choose a prime minister from its ranks. But the smaller opposition party, the Togolese Union for Democracy (UTD) warned that it would quit the new parliament if results were annulled in five constituencies where the RPT has accused its rivals of violence and vote-rigging. [passage omitted]

The national electoral commission has announced that the opposition had taken a two-seat lead over Eyadema's supporters with 39 to 37, with the outcome known in 77 constituencies.

Former transitional premier Joseph Koffigoh, who stood as an independent, also won a seat in the West African country's first multi-party polls, but it was not clear which way he would lean. Imposed on Eyadema in 1991 by a national conference to pave the way for multi-party democracy, Koffigoh was subsequently accused by opposition parties of falling into the camp of Togo's ruler.

The election results contested by the government concern a seat officially said to have been taken by the opposition and the four constituencies where the outcome had yet to be announced. On unofficial figures, the opposition was said to have won all four.

"If there is an annulment, the UTD will pull out of the game," Ajavon Ata Messan, secretary general of the party and its candidate in a Lome constituency contested by the government, told AFP. "It won't take part in anything, in any case not the new national assembly," he added. On official results, the UTD has so far won six seats. [passage omitted]

Electoral commission chief Garba Sipophon on Tuesday said the body would deliver its findings in the evening to the Supreme Court, the sole authority empowered to rule on the validity or the annulment of votes.

The Burkinabe head of an international team of election monitors, Hermann Yameogo, said he would "not be astonished" if the court decided to annul some results.

The interior ministry denounced "regrettable and anti-democratic incidents," declaring that "a number of voters were not able to make their choice freely." [passage omitted]

RPT Official Comments on Annulment Request
AB2202172194 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Excerpts] Results of the second round of the 20 February parliamentary elections are now being disclosed. Twenty of the 24 contested seats have been won. The opposition parties are leading with two seats more than the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT]. [passage omitted]

The opposition is already claiming victory. On 21 February, Mr. Yao Agboyibor, Action Committee for Renewal chairman, said that his party and allied groups of the Togolese Union for Democracy had won the absolute majority in the future National Assembly. The Togolese Government immediately disputed the results of the second round of elections in several constituencies where it claims the elections were marred by acts of sabotage. The former sole ruling party, the RPT, has adopted a similar position and is even going a step further by calling for the annulment of the elections in the constituencies where it claims there was fraud. Gachin Ayite Midevor, who is in charge of coordination for RPT and the election campaign, speaks to Raphael Mbadinga on the issue.

[Begin recording] [Midevor] At the moment, we are still awaiting results from four constituencies. The RPT has issued a statement on our readiness to cooperate in a broad sense with the opposition in the next government. We have also noticed that there was fraud in certain constituencies and we have referred the matter to the Supreme Court. We are calling for the annulment of elections in the constituencies where there was fraud.

[Mbadinga] Are you ready to accept a prime minister who is chosen from the ranks of the opposition?

[Midevor] Our Constitution stipulates that prime ministers are chosen from the parliamentary majority. If the parliamentary majority turns out to be from the opposition, we cannot oppose that. [end recording]

Observers Call Second-Round Elections Satisfactory

AB2202210294 Lome Radio Lome in French
1900 GMT 22 Feb 94

[Text] The international observers who witnessed the legislative elections have given their impressions about the second round of elections in a communique read to the press. Gorbi Sene of the African Jurists Association gives us the contents of this communique.

[Begin Sene recording] At the initiative of the National Electoral Commission, observers representing the African Jurists Association, the French Cooperation Ministry, the African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries-European Union, the Government of Burkina Faso, the German Government, OAU, and two other independent observers invited by the Togolese Government, met on 22 February at 1500 at the Congress Palace in the presence of members of the International Follow-Up Committee. After (?collating) various viewpoints, the observers present here noted that the second round of legislative elections in Togo took place in satisfactory conditions, in spite of some serious but localized incidents, thanks to the competence and dedication of polling officers and the determination of the Togolese electorate. [end recording]

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